

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 383.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

PIANOFORTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the Sale of the **PIANOFORTES** MANUFACTURED BY BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD, and CHAPPELL, of London, and they have on view, for Sale or Hire, a Large Selection of various Styles, Comprising:—
A BROADWOOD'S CONCERT GRAND, COTTAGE GRANDS, SHORT-GRANDS, COTTAGE PIANOS AND PIANINOS, made expressly for this Climate.

They have also for Sale CHAPPELL'S Latest MUSIC, including "JOLANTHE," GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S Latest OPERA.

PIANOS tuned and kept in thorough Repair by an experienced TUNER from Messrs. BROADWOOD & SONS.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c.—Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33-33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858-27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., Chairman. LEE YAT LAU, Esq., Secretary.

LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq., MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000-00.

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000-00.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553-95.

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 58 and 59, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [183]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Power given to Mr. T. G. WILLIAMSON to Sign our FIRM ceased on the 10th instant.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [295]

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

DURING my absence Mr. STEWART MUNN McLEISH will SIGN my Name Per Procuration.

Wm. CRICKSHANK.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [232]

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. C. ANDERSON will act as SURVEYOR for the BUREAU VERITAS at this Port until further notice.

ROBT. MCMURDO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [280]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSES IN BONHAM STRAND AND JERVOIS STREET.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 24th day of April, 1883, on the Premises, at THREE P.M.—

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOTS Nos. 23A and 144.

Together with the 8 HOUSES erected thereon, Nos. 79 and 81, Jervois Street, Nos. 10, 12, 21, and 23, Burd's Lane, Nos. 53 and 54, Bonham Strand.

The above will be sold in 2 Lots.

For Particulars and Conditions, apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1883. [288]

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from R. G. ALFORD, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence No. 5, West Terrace, on

MONDAY,

the 30th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

EBONIZED DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, COUCHES and TABLES; CARPETS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE, IRON BEDSTEADS and MATTRESSES, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, TOILET GLASSES, DRESSING TABLES, &c. &c.

Also, A COTTAGE PIANO by LUNAN of LUBECK. Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [308]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot 20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, &c.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (at present occupied by Messrs. DREYER & Co. and will be vacant on the 30th June next).

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to let for a term not exceeding FIVE YEARS (after completion) SIX HANDSOME SHOPS on the Basement of the Hotel Building.

For further particulars, apply to LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1883. [296]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ORIGINAL SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 1073, dated 15th June, 1880, for THREE SHARES in the above Company, standing in the name of REUBEN SOLOMON has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 9th May next, a Duplicate thereof will be issued to REUBEN SOLOMON, and no transaction taking place under the said ORIGINAL SCRIP CERTIFICATE, No. 1073, will be recognized by the Company.

By Order, D. MCLAURIN, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [278]

ISMAIL ELLIAS, MILLINER & DRAPER, GENERAL DEALER IN EUROPEAN GOODS, INDIAN SHOP-KEEPER, INDIAN USEFUL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, ALL AT MODERATE RATES.

No. 38, LYNDBURST TERRACE, HONGKONG.

FRENCH Prints for Dresses, different patterns, French Embroidery, clothing and linens, Indian Malmal and Jagamall Cloth, Cotton, Dhoria, and Cotton Gauze; Quilting Cloth; Gauze Flannels, different kinds; Shawl Flannels, Victoria Lawns, Table Cloth, white and coloured; American Drills; Gentlemen's Gauze Under-shirts, Turkey Towels, Table Cloth, Toilet Covers, Mosquito Net, Window Curtains, Ribbons of all sorts, Ladies' Boys' and Girls' Shoes, Combs, Stockings, Socks, Pin Cushions, Grenadine Silk, Gentlemen's Collars, Gentlemen's Shirts, &c. &c. &c.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1883. [111]

Intimations.

JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

SHOES.

CHILDREN'SFROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES'FROM \$1.00 PER PAIR.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [379]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.

NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.

SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.

GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.

WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.

MULL CORD MUSLINS.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

EX S.S. "GLENOCLE."

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.

Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.

FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.

Specialities in ZEPHYR CHECKS.

CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.

SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.

Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.

A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.

OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.

INSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MY QUEEN WALTZ.

VIOLETTS WALTZ.

LE PREMIER PAS POLKA.

ALL WALTZES & POLKAS.

SWEETHEARTS' WALTZ.

OFFICERS' WALTZ.

TRUE TILL DEATH SONG.

CRAMER'S DANCE ALBUMS.

NEW BOOKS.

BAKER'S TRAVELS IN WESTERN CHINA.

MAX MULLER'S INDIA.

CRANE'S LECTURES ON ART.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOKS ON CHINA.

LECKY'S WRINKLES IN NAVIGATION.

PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENTS.

THE AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND.

LANDELL'S THROUGH SIBERIA.

GLAZEBROOK'S PHYSICAL OPTICS.

THE AGE OF FIRE AND GRAVEL BY THE "DONNELLY."

SEDGWICK'S LIGHT.

GAELIC PROVERBS.

FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

SWINBURNE'S POEMS AND DALLADS.

PROCTOR'S LEISURE READINGS.

CASSELL'S DICTIONARY OF COOKERY.

MARKHAM'S WAR BETWEEN PERU AND CHILL.

COAN'S LIFE IN HAWAII.

OSWALD'S ZOOLOGICAL STUDIES.

GRIFEY'S COCA.

BONWICK'S PORT PHILLIP SETTLEMENT.

NEW SYSTEMS OF LEARNING LANGUAGES.

ARTISTS' GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

BEZIQUE AND SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [703]

KELLY & WALSH'S

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

SONGS.

Some DayM. Wellings.

The Romy LassStephen Adams.

For My SakeStephen Adams.

Moon-DaisiesStephen Adams.

In a Quiet Old VillageA. S. Gatty.

Going to MarketL. Diehl.

O Strange and SweetNessler.

When I was youngNessler.

Woman's Love and KissesNessler.

The Pride of DealKinross.

King Henry's SongA. Sullivan.

The Bell-RingerWallace.

Thine Image onlyStephen Adams.

Spring a LeakStephen Adams.

At the BeachLonsell.

A Song of DeliaMolloy.

The Bird and the CrossMolloy.

Three Merry MenMolloy.

A WeathercockSeymour Smith.

Old Ireland So GreenForman.

Love's SecretSung by Mrs. Langtry.

The Haven of RestMarriott.

One among TwentyBentley.

Lyke as a ShipCunningham.

The Miller and the MaidMarrials.

Leaving yet LovingMarrials.

In the North CountryMarrials.

If onlyMolloy.

Told in the TwilightMolloy.

Because I doMolloy.

Great GrandmotherMolloy.

Little Maid of ChinaMolloy.

HeartsPinsuti.

The British TarBentley.

Teach me to forgetF. Moin.

Behind the CloudsF. Moin.

At the FerryM. Wellings.

BlissMolloy.

Dear FaceGoodeve.

Death or GloryMatti.

The Reason WhyAdelmann.

Father O'FlynnStanford.

Il Mio CarloCampagna.

The Little HeroStephen Adams.

His FameA. L. Mora.

To be or Not to beHutchinson.

GoldF. L. Moin.

Is my lover on the SeaF. L. Moin.

DANCE MUSIC.

My Queen ValseCote.

Dolores ValseWaldteufel.

Dreamland ValseBatho.

Au Printemps ValseWaldteufel.

La Source ValseWaldteufel.

Le Premier Balzer ValseWaldteufel.

Valse VenitienneWaldteufel.

Les Yeux de Fanchette ValseHenry.

Secret of Love WaltzRobinson.

Three British SoldiersGreenville.

Valse-GalopMatti.

Day and Night QuadrillesWilliams.

Phoebe PolkaGreenville.

La Mascotte QuadrilleDenaurat.

Evelyn PolkaMarriot.

Claude Duval PolkaGreenville.

Boccaccio PolkaBéne.

Boccaccio QuadrilleCote.

Claude Duval QuadrilleCote.

Bill

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW. [3

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

For some considerable time past, but more especially since the introduction of the new clauses in the amended Opium Ordinance, the iniquitous system of the employment of paid informers by our police department, has been brought prominently before the public. Scarcely a day passes without one or more cases worked up by these officially protected pests of the community being heard in the police court, and as nearly the whole of these cases are conspicuous for their extremely shady and more than doubtful surroundings and associations, we contend that the regular employment of these unscrupulous scoundrels is unworthy of a British Colony, and alike degrading to our boasted civilisation, discreditable to the high character of our criminal courts, and subversive of the pure administration of justice. Time after time the magistrates, from their places on the bench, have declined to place reliance on the sworn statements of informers, and condemned the principle in no measured terms. In the Yat On Club gambling case, tried the other day, Captain THOMSON absolutely refused to credit the evidence of the informers, and there can be no doubt whatever in the minds of unprejudiced persons that gross perjury was committed by the myriads of the police. It is only a week or two ago that one of these apparently invaluable (?) adjuncts to our detective force gave false information in a paltry opium affair, and so palpably perjured himself in the witness box that the magistrate, on the application of the defendant, a respectable Chinese trader, very properly committed the worthless scoundrel for trial at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court. Mr. U. ACHING, for so was this *protégé* of the police named, was tried before Chief Justice PHILLIPPO and a jury yesterday, unanimously found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor.

In passing sentence on this abandoned criminal the Chief Justice remarked that although it was necessary in the interests of the public service to use informers, yet if the informers committed perjury in order to secure convictions, the court would punish them. "Highly as we respect the opinions of Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, we must vehemently protest against the doctrine laid down, that it is in this Colony, a necessity in the interests of the public service or of justice, to use Chinese informers of the class at present haunting the abodes of vice in this city, fostering and encouraging crime for interested

motives, under police protection. No doubt there are exceptional circumstances in certain cases, which justify the employment of informers, such for instance as the mystery connected with the Phoenix Park assassinations and the grave importance attached to the discovery of the murderers; but a hard and fast line must be drawn somewhere and we contend that in Hongkong that line should be drawn before such a glaring immorality is encouraged to secure the forfeiture of fifty cents worth of prepared opium, or a five dollars fine for street gambling. Moreover, we have no hesitation in declaring our belief that in nineteen cases out of every twenty the Chinese informer is a perjured scoundrel, who will swear to any falsehood to secure the conviction of an innocent person, for the sake of the "blood-money."

A moral government gives as the reward of its iniquity. Surely some responsibility must rest on the authorities who dragged a respectable trader through the mud and mire of a Police Court trial on such worthless testimony as that of Mr. U. ACHING!

We are surprised that one of Her Majesty's judges, and that one such a liberal minded and intelligent dispenser of the law as Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, should even indirectly encourage the grossly immoral system of employing informers as practised in Hongkong. As Horace sagely put it—*Quid leges sine moribus vana proficiunt?*

It has been demonstrated times out of number, even in modern days, that unless the moral sentiments of a people are maintained and strengthened, little can be hoped for from the penalties or restraints imposed by the wisest legislature. The informer system in this Colony is founded on a most vicious principle; and its operation is as unfair as it is unsatisfactory. It has been condemned on all sides, and should long since have been interdicted by the government. Law and order can easily enough be enforced without the necessity for a premium being placed on vices and immoralities of the most degrading description. If we must have a secret service in connection with our police, let a complete detective branch be thoroughly organised, to carry out the duties now entrusted to the dregs of the populace. A great deal of power to check existing evils lies in the hands of the magistrates. They have merely to refuse under any and all circumstances to accept evidence given by informers, who are peculiarly interested in obtaining a conviction, to compel the police to entirely abandon the system.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, April 20th.

THE DYNAMITERS.

The trial of dynamiters has commenced at Bow Street. An informer gave evidence that Fenians in New York hatched the plot, O'Donovan Rossa abetting.

ANNEXATION OF GUINEA.

Queensland has annexed Guinea.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Vigilant*, Lieut. Commander C. Lindsay, left the harbour this afternoon for Amoy.

We note that Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Jamaica, has accepted the Governorship of Queensland.

We hear that the expedition to the Island of "San Juan" to visit the sepulchre of St. Francis Xavier, which was to have left to day, is postponed till next Saturday.

THERE has been a good deal of gunpowder wasted in the harbour this afternoon. Admiral Pierce Crosby, the new commander-in-chief of the United States squadron in China, arrived by the French mail, and in consequence there has been quite a round of official visits, with the customary salutes.

We read that a young physician of New York City, after a series of experiments, has discovered that hanging can be made a painless death, by using a soft, silken cord and pulling it gently, instead of sending the condemned off with a jerk. He says it is not necessary to dislocate the neck to produce death, but that if pulled up from the ground with a cord pliable enough to prevent the passage of air through the neck, the victim would immediately become unconscious, and so die without pain. But if this is done, what becomes of the "dull thud" that should accompany every well-regulated execution? No innovation can be tolerated that would dispense with this essential feature.

TSUNG ASING, described as an apprentice, was this morning trying a game at "light finger exercise" upon a chair coolie who was busily employed in that classical exercise called "filling his belly." Kwok Ayip, the chair coolie in question, had his jacket and sweat-wiping on the ground beside him while he gorging himself with boiled swamp seed. Mr. Tsung stealthily took up the jacket and towel and beat a hasty retreat. The conge hawker and Kwok started after the youth and ran him to earth. The wily apprentice said he had by accident trodden on the chair coolie's toes, who in his anger ran after him to give him a thrashing; and that was why he ran away. The youth's yarn was a shade thin for Captain Thomson, who sent him to fourteen days' solitary confinement.

AN expert announces that an oyster with a green beard is not unwholesome. But he gives no reason why the succulent bivalve should choose to wear this masquerade costume.

THE moving bog in the vicinity of Castlereagh, in Ireland, is advancing rapidly toward that town. Several thousand acres of land are submerged, bridges are choked up and traffic on the road from Ballinagry to Castlereagh is now suspended. The bog at Baslick, which moved some time ago, is also breaking up in several places.

THE cost of a tunnel under the English Channel is estimated at \$500,000 a mile, or \$12,000,000 for its entire length. It appears that in spite of all opposition the project is certain to be carried out. So sanguine are the believers in the scheme of its ultimate success that there are already "two Richmonds in the field," and any amount of money will be forthcoming as soon as the English government withdraws its objections to the work being proceeded with.

THE *North German Gazette* denies the statement of some other German newspapers that the occupation of the disputed territory near Swatow, in China, by Vice-Consul Schmitt, with the aid of the crew of the German corvette *Elisabeth*, had led to a controversy between the German Foreign Office and Admiralty. It adds that the Admiralty played no responsible part in the affair. The captain of the *Elisabeth* acted on an application from officials subject to the Foreign Office, and the only question is whether the latter approves the proceedings of its subordinates.

UN ASU, a coolie, was up before Captain Thomson this morning on a charge of picking the pocket of Li Set Hing, a shopman. The shopman, who comes from Penang, stated that he arrived here yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; he had a cigar case and a note book in his jacket pocket. As he landed, the defendant, who was standing close to him, suddenly snatched the case and the book, and took to his heels. In Apo, P.C. 221, said he heard the cry of "stop thief" and presently saw Li in hot pursuit of Un. The pick-pocket ran into a public place which need not be particularised, and dropped the articles now in Court. Mr. Asu denied having been the thief and said he was arrested when he was inside the public institution alluded to. He admitted, however, four previous convictions. Captain Thomson furnished the gentlemanly thief with board and lodging for six months, hard labor being thrown in to prevent Mr. Un from growing lazy and corpulent.

IN the memoirs of the late Charles Fechter is an anecdote that shows the great French actor had a natural aptitude for the part of Robert Macaire. Returning one night from the theatre, Fechter was attacked by a thief who, attracted by a very large stage jewel—a diamond paste pin which he supposed to be real—thought it easy work to rob so slight a youth. Fechter's hot blood and practised muscle soon undid the robber, who, upon finding himself at a disadvantage, drew a dirk. "O, strike if you like," exclaimed Fechter, "I'm entirely unarmed and you can have it entirely your own way; but as you want nothing of me but my diamond pin it is hardly worth while killing me when you can have it on easier terms." "How so?" asked the robber. "Why, I'll make an exchange. Give me that cameo in your shirt bosom and I'll give you my diamond." "You're a queer sort of fellow," replied the robber, "I rather like you. It's a bargain!" Whereupon the exchange took place. Actor and robber shook hands and separated—the former in possession of a very beautiful cameo and the latter the sole proprietor of a pinchbeck! What the robber did to himself upon discovering how completely the tables had been turned remains a mystery.

THE *San Francisco Bulletin* is responsible for the following:—England desires to recover from somewhere in the depth of the ocean the mortal remains of Sir Francis Drake, that they may be deposited in the chapel of Henry VII in Westminster Abbey. It is known that his body was encased in metal before being consigned to the deep, but where it was sunk is a debated question. The general belief is that he died near Puerto Selco, a seaport town of New Granada, some forty miles from Panama. But another belief is that he died at a Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, while still a third tradition is that a Puerto Caballos, on the coast of Honduras, was the place. Puerto Cabello is the first sounding to be investigated, and perhaps the British authorities are already there at work. It is a strange undertaking. Sir Francis Drake died nearly three hundred years ago—January 28th, 1596, it is believed—and the discovery of his remains now would appear to be an impossibility. Yet the attempt is made. He it was who took possession of the coast of California in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it New Albion, and who gave his name to Drake's Bay. At his return to England, after circumnavigating the globe, he greatly pleased Majesty did him the honor of dining with him on board his vessel, and there knighted him. He had brought key gold and silver, besides extensive territorial possessions, and she was for the moment impulsively grateful. But after his death she sued his brother, and heir, Thomas Drake, for a pretended debt due to the Crown, and nearly ruined him. It really does seem an impossibility, this undertaking to recover the famous navigator's bones from some indefinite place in the bed of the ocean. The heavy lead-casket in which they were deposited is not likely to be found resting on the surface of the accumulated sediment of three centuries. But, if there is, apparently, much of the absurd in the projected enterprise, there is something to admire in the enthusiastic hope that implies such an outlay of energy, to say nothing of outlay of money. And what, if after all, the casket shall be recovered? It is sincerely hoped that it will be, that the remains may receive something more than a promised and liberal salvage.

WE are informed by the Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co., that the Company's steamship *City of Peking*, with mails &c., from San Francisco, has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port to-day.

A SCULPTOR in Athens has recently sent a request to Queen Victoria begging her to return to the Acropolis the friezes of the Parthenon and other antiquities, which were carried away by Lord Elgin.

A CHINESE newspaper asserts that one of its subscribers, aged thirty-four, is the father of sixteen pairs of twins. This assertion proves conclusively that whatever the Celestial editor lacks in literary ability he makes up in gigantic lying.

THE *Benvenue*, an iron screw-steamer of about 2,300 tons, built to the order of Messrs. William Thomson and Co., Leith, and intended for their Ben Line of London, China, and Japan steamers, has been launched by Messrs. Stephen Lithouse, on the Clyde. This is the third vessel built by Messrs. Stephen for the same owners.

A RUMOUR reaches us (*Japan Mail*) that the Korean loan has been taken up in Tientsin, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement. Our regular advice is, that up to the 21st ultimo nothing had been settled, and that the conditions proposed by His Excellency Li Hung-chang on behalf of the China Merchants' S. N. Company were virtually prohibitive. Korea is evidently destined to become financially as well as politically dependent upon China.

HIS EXCELLENCY Captain da Rosa, Governor of Macao, landed at Murray Wharf to-day, at noon, attended by his aide-de-camp and accompanied by Consul General Loureiro. A guard of honor from the "Buffs" with the band, were drawn up at the landing; in charge of Captain Gordon, and presented arms as His Excellency passed them, to which the Governor responded by bowing and raising his hat. The shore battery fired 17 guns as the bugle announced the landing. Captain da Rosa is a tall and slender looking gentleman of good appearance. The Governor drove in an open carriage to Government House with Lieut. Vyvyan, Governor Bowen's aide-de-camp seated at his left, and his own aide-de-camp in front. Consul-General Loureiro was present in full uniform. A small party of police, under Inspector Matheson's charge, were also on the ground. Very few people were present at the landing.

SAVS the *Sydney Bulletin*—The parishioners of a suburban church complain that their pastor spends most of his time in editing a journal devoted to damming-on paper—everybody who doesn't belong to his creed, that is to say, everybody who doesn't drop the threepenny-bits into his plate instead of into that of the man opposite. The parishioners are unreasonable enough to think that, while his reverence is doing this, he ought to be ministering to the afflicted, and comforting the poor and the helpless. Is there any gas out in that suburb, or trams, or rum, or civilisation of any kind? We thought we had done with the dark ages, but it seems we are mistaken. To talk in these times of a pastor visiting the sick and ministering to the afflicted! The thing is barbarous. A pastor of the present day is simply an ecclesiastical lay-figure with a stomach. He is intended to wear slippers worked by sentimental pious old maids, to tell a good story after a good dinner, to live on the best, to damn nearly everything, but principally the expense, and to receive illuminated addresses and purses of sovereigns when he is going off to some fresh feeding-ground. This is what a modern pastor is expected to be, and to want him to be anything else is simply to wish for impossibilities.

SAVS the *Japan Mail* of the 7th inst.—We have already noted the miscarriage of Senhor da Graça's negotiations with the Tsung-li Yamen in the matter of the China-Portuguese treaty, and we now learn, that to the note accompanying the projected treaty—which consisted of only five articles—Prince Kung and the other Ministers of the Yamen replied—first, that China would have no objection to negotiate a treaty with Portugal provided the latter consented to have in Macao a Chinese official with powers equivalent to those claimed by China from Senhor Amaral in 1864; and secondly, that something more complete was required than the five meagre articles of Senhor Graça's draft. With regard to the first condition, it will perhaps be remembered that the ninth article of the China-Portuguese treaty, proposed in 1862 and rejected by China in 1864, was couched in the following terms:—"His Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint, should he deem it convenient, an Agent to reside in Macao, there to treat of commercial affairs and watch that the regulations are duly observed. This Agent, however, must be either a Manchou or a Chinese of the fourth or fifth rank. His powers shall be equal to those of the Consul of France, England, the United States of America, or of those of other nations who reside at Macao and Hongkong, and there conduct their national business, holding the flags of their respective nations." This article, if accepted by China, would obviously have amounted to an acknowledgement of Portuguese Sovereignty in Macao. China, however, required that her representative in Macao should be a Mandarin with the same powers as those possessed by his predecessors up to 1845, viz., not only full jurisdiction over Chinese in Macao, but also jurisdiction in mixed cases between Chinese and Portuguese. In other words, the Government of the Middle Kingdom was disposed to regard Macao as a Foreign Concession in Chinese territory. The difference of opinion is radical, and we can easily comprehend the difficulty of reconciling such conflicting views. The Tsung-li Yamen's second objection is understood to have referred to the commercial clauses of the treaty. Senhor da Graça appears to have been intentionally obscure. His object, doubtless, was to avoid framing regulations too precise for the convenient existence of the opium trade and gambling industry. China, however, proved less lenient than might have been expected.

WE read that a levee was held at St. James's Palace on March 12th by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen. The Diplomatic Circle was attended by the Chinese and Japanese Ministers, the Siamese Minister being prevented from attending owing to his absence from London. The Chinese Minister presented Lieuts. Chen Chao Yee and Lee Ting Sing, of the Imperial Chinese Navy.

WE observe from home papers that the Queen held a Drawing Room on the 13th March at Buckingham Palace, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal Family being present. The Ministers of the Crown and foreign representatives attended, as well as many other important personages, and a large number of presentations were made. Among these were Sir J. Pope Hennessy, Sir Thos. Brassey, Mr. Philip Currie, Admiral A. P. Ryder, Gen. Sir Chas. D'Aguiar, and Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke. The Japanese Minister and Mde. Mori, the Chinese Minister and Sir Thos. Wade, K.C.B., attended the Drawing Room. The Marchioness Tseng, wife of the Chinese Minister, was prevented by unavoidable causes from being present.

METAPHORS, says *Vanity Fair*, are ticklish weapons, and the injudicious use of one caused much merriment lately in the House of Commons. The speaker was an Irishman, a staunch opponent of Sunday Closing and of Permissive Bills, and personally a considerable benefactor to the Revenue. He was criticising the Irish Attorney-General's answer to Mr. Farnell. "The facts," said the honourable member, "relied on by the Attorney-General are strange. His statement is a strong one. Now, Mr. Speaker, I can swallow a good deal."—"Hear! hear!" "Quite true!"—"Beggam! you can!" and roars of laughter—"I repeat, I can swallow a good deal."—"Hear! hear!" and fresh volleys of laughter, as inattentive members learnt from their neighbours what it was all about—"but I can't swallow that!"

The incident reminds one of an equally amusing interruption to a speech of Baron de Worms. The debate had to do with the Jews. The Baron had just remarked, "We owe much to the Jews," when there came a feeling groan from a well-known member in his back corner, "We do!"

THE international tug-of-war, arranged to take place on the Cricket Ground this afternoon, between teams from the U.S.S. *Richmond* and the Hongkong police, is causing a lot of excitement in sporting circles, and a good deal of quiet speculation has been indulged in. The Americans were strong favorites yesterday at two to one on them; but a revulsion of feeling has set in, and the local men are now greatly fancied. The police team is a thoroughly representative one, comprising seven Scotchmen, two Englishmen and one sturdy ancient Briton. It is rather a pity there is no Irishman in the team, but it seems a featian up to the weight could not conveniently be obtained. The men are a powerful all-round lot, although much lighter than the customary run of police champion teams; however, they are sure to make a good show, and will not disgrace their colours. The names of the men are W. Currie, J. McDougall, R. Love, J. Roy, L. Mackay, H. Miller, W. McLean, (Scotch) H. Gidley, C. Paul, (English) and T. James (Welsh). J. Robertson will "coach" his fellow guardians of the peace.

THE statement that Sultan Pasha received £10,000 for delivering the Egyptian army at Tel-el-Kebir into the hands of Sir Garnet Wolseley, by causing the outlying pickets to be withdrawn on the night preceding the attack has, according to the *Sydney Bulletin*, created a great sensation in England. The Government organs explain that, although Sultan Pasha received £10,000, it was not as the price of his treachery, but as compensation for destruction of his property, presumably at Alexandria. But the journal which gave publicity to the transaction retorts that any number of persons had their property destroyed, and have received not a farthing of compensation. They have to wait for the report of a Commission investigating the different claims. Sultan Pasha was paid at once without waiting for anything. The matter appears really too transparent to require explanation. Sultan Pasha was in high command at Tel-el-Kebir. He received £10,000 compensation for property destroyed. All his comrades were tried for their lives as rebels to the Khedive, and their property has been confiscated. If Sultan Pasha did not play traitor to his side, why is so extraordinary an exception made in his favour?

THE following are some of the great battles of the world, and the number said to have been slain in each:—At Durham, in 1146, there fell 15,000; at Haldonhill, and Agincourt, 30,000 each; at Batusen and Lepanto, 25,000 each; at Austerlitz, Jena, and Lutzen, 25,000 each; at Eylau, 60,000; at Waterloo, and Quatre Bras, one engagement, 70,000; at Borodino, 80,000; at Fontenoy, 100,000; at Yarmouth, 150,000; at Chalon, no less than 300,000 of Attila's army alone! The Moors in Spain, about the year 800, lost in one battle 70,000; in another, four centuries later, 180,000; besides 50,000 prisoners; and in a third, even 200,000 men. Still greater was the carnage in ancient times. At Cannae, 70,000 fell. The Romans lost 80,000 in an engagement with the Cimbric and Teutonic. The Carthaginians attacked Hymera in Sicily with an army of 300,000 men, and a fleet of 200 ships and 600 transports; but not a ship or a transport escaped destruction, and of the troops only a few in a small boat reached Carthage with the plundered tidings. Marius fell in one battle, 100,000 Gauls, and in another 300,000. In the battle of Issus, between Alexander and Darius, 110,000 were slain; in that of Arbela, 300,000 more. Julius Caesar, 800, annihilated an army of 60,000 Helvians; and in a battle with Ulpianus he slew 400,000; and on another occasion he massacred 600,000 Germans, who had crossed the Rhine with their herds and flocks, and were in quest of new settlements.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"The French Government does not seem to have any intention of taking further action in the Madagascar question, and what was said yesterday in the Senate on Tong King must not be construed as meaning more than was actually said. Parliament, however, will probably be called upon to pronounce, with full knowledge of the circumstances, on this Tong King question, to vote the needful credits, and hear what are the Government's exact intentions. Meanwhile, owing to the Tong King difficulty, M. Bourée has just been rather suddenly summoned home from China. The Government accuses him of having negotiated with the Chinese Government, in regard to Tong King, beyond and contrary to his instructions."

ANOTHER attack, says a home paper, has been made upon the system of tight lacing. A gentleman the other evening delivered a lecture upon the subject of the human voice. In the course of his remarks he strongly condemned the pernicious fashion of tight lacing, and in illustration of its ill effects mentioned the case of a pupil of his who, having an average chest capacity of 145 cubic inches, was unable to blow more than 150 cubic inches upon the spirometer, but who, after removing her corset, registered without the slightest difficulty 142! Ladies who wish to "blow" more than 100 cubic inches must therefore leave off their corsets or be content with less than "a century record." If, however, this gentleman imagines that ladies will give up the fashion of tight lacing simply because they cannot spin the spirometer up so gaily with their stays on as without them he makes a grievous error. The more foolish and unhealthy a fashion may be the better women like it. To tell them they are acting foolishly only makes them worse.

At the bombardment of Alexandria the British fleet brought 84 guns into action, while the forts mounted 250 guns. The amount of powder expended by the fleet weighed 131,860 lbs., of which the *Invincible* fired 39,000 lbs. This expenditure of powder discharged 3,198 projectiles, including 333 Pallisers, 2246 common, 261 Schrapnel, 154 segment and 175 empty shells, 126 solid and three case shot. The *Panople* fired the highest average number of shots per gun, namely, 28.8 the *Invincible* 22.2, and the *Invincible* only 12.6. In addition to these there were fired 10,150 rounds of Martini-Henry, 16,233 Nordenfild, and 7,100 Galling cartridges, together with 37 rockets. The result of a careful examination of the damage done by this expenditure of ammunition has led Captain Walford, R.A., to roughly calculate that at least half the projectiles never hit the forts at all, and that of the other half 33 per cent. struck the escarpments, and 17 per cent. the parapets. In only one case did a shell pierce the parapet, namely, that of Fort Osm-el-Kubba, which was pierced by one of the *Invincible's* 16in. shells. The thickness of the parapet was 12ft., and the trench cut by the shell was 16ft. long and 8ft. wide.

THE LOSS OF THE "MINARD CASTLE."

The Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship *Minard Castle* assembled to-day, at noon, at the Harbour Master's Office, when the following verdict was delivered.

1.—We find that on the 10th April, 1883, at about 9.15 a.m. the British steamship *Minard Castle*, Official number 85,115 of London, 1,596 tons register, Master, Richard Skinner, whose certificate of competency is numbered 31,134, struck on a sunken rock 600 yards East of the Island of Cheung Chau in the West Llama Channel, and that the vessel sank shortly afterwards in 8 fathoms of water about 600 yards South of that rock.

2.—From a survey made by Lieutenant Belam of H.M.S. *Argyle*, we find the rock marked "dries at low water." In Admiralty Chart No. 1465 it is placed 115 yards N. 66 deg. 42 min. W. of its proper position. That a sunken rock with 6 feet on it at low water springs has been found bearing S. 38 deg. 35 min. E. 75 feet, from the proper position of the rock marked "dries at low water" on which the *Minard Castle* struck.

3.—We find that while the ship was in pilotage waters, the master placed the third mate, Mr. Mullen, whose certificate of competency as ordinary master is numbered 98,688, in charge of the ship at 8.35 a.m. giving a course, but committing to point out any dangers which the vessel was likely to pass. The master then went below to his breakfast, and returned to the bridge at about 9.10 a.m. a few minutes afterwards the ship struck on the sunken rock referred to.

4.—We find that the course ordered to be steered by the master before he left the bridge was a prudent one, and that there had been no set of the tide.

5.—We find that the officer left in charge of the deck showed great want of attention to his duties in not having it reported to the master that the ship was being set to the north-west and that he had altered the ship's course.

6.—The Court having considered the whole of the circumstances connected with the loss of this ship, are of opinion that the master, Richard Skinner, was not justified in leaving the deck while the vessel was in pilotage waters.

7.—The Court hereby suspend the certificate of competency of Richard Skinner, No. 31,134, for a period of nine months; and the certificate of competency of John Mullen, No. 98,688, is suspended for a period of three months. We recommend that these officers be furnished with a first mate's certificate.

Given under our hands at Victoria, Hongkong, this twenty-first day of April, 1883.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Peking*, with the post American mail, left Yokohama for this port on the 21st instant, and is due here on or about the 24th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The steamer *Yamato* is expected on the 22nd instant for Hongkong. The steamer *Yamato* is expected on the 22nd instant for Hongkong. The steamer *Yamato* is expected on the 22nd instant for Hongkong.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The subjoined items of general news are taken from the London and China Express of the 16th ultimo:

It is announced that a Bill is to be introduced into the Canadian Parliament restricting Chinese immigration into British Columbia.

It is officially announced from Vienna that Count Zaluski, Austrian Minister at Teheran, has been appointed Minister to China, Japan, and Siam.

The Gazette contains the following:—The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Major Edward G. Graham retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

The Cockchafer, gunboat, Lieut.-Commander Henry W. Hill, and the Espoir, gunboat, Lieut.-Commander Gamble, which left Devonport on the 19th January for the China Station, arrived at Malta on the 7th inst.

Captain A. R. Brook, R.N., who has been appointed to the command of the Opal, was present at the boat actions at Escape Creek and Fatsan, and the capture of Canton, 1857 (China medal, Fatsan and Canton clasp).

Mr. Albert Hawkins, assistant-surgeon, half-pay list, died last week, in his fifty-third year. The deceased was attached to the Royal Artillery, and served with a battery in the expedition to China in 1860, including the actions at Sinho and Tangku (medal).

The Sapphir, corvette, Captain Fullerton, which sailed from the China Station on the 24th ult. for the China Station, via the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve the Encounter, arrived at Madeira on the 7th instant, and continued her voyage on the 9th instant.

It is notified that the Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Governor of Jamaica, to be Governor of Queensland, on the retirement of Sir A. Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., whose term of office will be completed next month.

The departure of the *Lively* to relieve the *Vigilant* will be somewhat delayed, as she has sustained injuries on her voyage to the Mediterranean, whither she was conveying the new Admiral for that Station, Lord John Hay. She is now undergoing repairs at Malta.

We believe that the preliminary negotiations on the Opium question, which matter, as we recently announced, is to be conducted in London, have commenced, but that no interview between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Minister has yet taken place.

The *Clan Macarthur*, the *Benvenue*, the *Pallas*, and the *Zeus*, new steamers for the Eastern trade, have been launched. An inquiry has been held into the loss of the steamer *Kennerly Castle*, in the Bay of Biscay, and Mr. Commissioner Rothery, in giving his decision, blamed the owners for not being alive to certain defects when the steamer left port.

The *Koushing*, a screw steamer, built for trade in the Far East, has been successfully launched from the yard of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company. Her dimensions are:—Length 250 feet, breadth 33 feet, depth 28 feet, with a gross tonnage of about 2,100 tons. She is fitted up with first-class engines, the cylinders of which are 38 inches and 76 inches in diameter. She has a nominal horse power of 2,000, and is expected to attain a speed of thirteen knots.

An interesting ceremony has taken place in the Rooms of the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Service Association, Mr. James Aspinall Tobin in the chair. The sum of 1,000 guineas was presented to Captain Gibson and the officers and crew of the steamship *Quaker* on behalf of the owners and underwriters in recognition of the safe voyage of the vessel under difficult circumstances. There was a large attendance of shipowners, underwriters, and shipmasters. Captain Gibson received a cheque for £500, and £500 will be divided among the officers and crew of the vessel.

A letter in the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, dated from Verno, on the Chinese frontier, calls attention to the increased cultivation of the poppy in Russian Turkestan, and to the trade in opium with the Chinese and Bokharans. Whether a cry has been raised against the English opium trade in China this organ of the Russian Press has always been the first to take it up; and now we learn from its own columns that before the Russians occupied Kuldja the natives were prohibited from manufacturing opium under pain of death, but that since the Russian occupation of those parts the traffic has grown to be one of the most important and lucrative of Central Asian industries.

The Bishop of Norwich presided at a meeting held in St. Andrew's-hall, Norwich, to denounce the opium traffic. He said we had neglected, as a nation, to promote the introduction of the Scriptures into China, while we had forced the Chinese to receive a hurtful drug. He thought it wrong for a nation of superior strength to coerce a weaker country in matters of commerce. We ought to do all in our power to encourage legitimate commerce with China, and we ought to discontinue the opium traffic. Such a policy might involve us for a time in pecuniary loss, but we did not hesitate to incur a similar loss in connection with the suppression of the slave trade, and we ought not to shrink from incurring it now. Letters approving the object of the meeting were read from Mr. J. H. Tillett, M.P., and other gentlemen. The subsequent speakers included Mr. A. Pease, M.P., Mr. Alderman Harmer, &c., and resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were adopted.

FAMOUS SAYINGS.

George III's sayings are, like his own image, stamped on copper—poor in expression, but very strongly stamped. It was the same with Mme. de Pompadour's celebrated expression of recklessness: "Après nous le déluge," a saying which has become part of history, partly false, partly true, partly from her own mouth, partly from the selfishness and recklessness which made it historical. And it is this quality of personal expressiveness which, when the character so stamped is not poor, but has anything magnificent or noble in it, that makes a great saying take rank with a great deed. Louis XIV's declaration on his death bed to Mme. de Maintenon, "I imagined it more difficult to die," as though his departure at least must have involved a conquest of nature; and Pitt's grand farewell to power when he returned, dying, from Bath, "Fold up the map of Europe," are excellent specimens of the sort of sayings which, though containing no thought at all, nothing but a great consciousness of power, yet impress us more than the most vivid wisdom or the most poignant wit. This is why dignity tells for so much in a saying of this kind—for so much more, indeed, than even truth. Burke's grand sentence on the hustings, when referring to the death of another candidate, "What shadows we see, and what shadows we pursue!" makes an even greater impression on the imagination than the other sentence, "I do not know how to draw up an indictment against a whole people," not because it embodies half the political wisdom of the second sentence, but because it recalls Burke and his soaring imagination more impressively to the mind. Even Lord Chesterfield, with all his thinness and superficiality, makes his mark upon us directly he begins to delineate himself. "There is a certain dignity to be kept up in pleasures, as well as in business," and "Knowledge may give weight, but accomplishments give lustre," and many more people see than weigh," point so exactly a man thoughtfully and consistently anxious about appearances, that they impress us almost as much as one of Dr. Johnson's vivid self-portraits of a much nobler kind. Indeed, they impress us not only most as much, but for nearly the same reason, that by imagining the man who lived in appearances, they throw up in strong relief on our minds the recollection of men to whom mere appearances were naught.

Sayings, however excellent, which do not convey in themselves self-portraits are seldom vividly associated with their true authors. How many of our readers will remember who it was that said, "Nothing is certain but death and taxes; or, 'We must all hang together, else we shall all hang separately,' or even, 'It is better to wear out than rust out,' which last doctrine represents the energy of a certain kind of temperament, but energy so common that it makes rather a class than an individual. Benjamin Franklin said the two first sayings, and Bishop Cumberland the last, but we should be surprised to find anyone in a company of literary men who could have pronounced on the spot to whom any one of the three was to be attributed. On the other hand, we seldom misappropriate sayings containing much less than it is worth while to remember, like Frederick the Great's indignant, "Wohlt ihr immer leben?" ("Do you fellows want to live for ever?") when his soldiers showed some disinclination to being shot down, or Gambetta's peremptory, "Il faudra ou se soumettre ou se démettre," of Marshal MacMahon's "Gouvernement de Combat," the most impressive of all sayings are probably those of great rulers who contrived to embody the profound confidence they felt that a life of command was before them, in a few weighty words. Julius Cæsar's "Veni, vidi, vici," and his question to the skipper who feared the loss of his boat, "What dost thou fear, when Cæsar is on board?" or his disdainful apology for an unjust divorce, "Cæsar's wife ought to be in everyone's mouth as long as the world lasts. And so, perhaps, is Napoleon's, "I succeeded not Louis XIV, but Chateaubriand," and the same great man's remark, "Imagination rules the world," and "I ought to have died at Waterloo."

But the most influential of all great sayings are those which combine great force and weight of character with a precept, express or implied. Cæsar's remarkable prophecy, written seven and twenty years before its fulfilment, "In my dreams, I see myself already Minister of the Kingdom of Italy"—the most impressive of all precepts to have fallen from great national sayings—again, his expressive saying, "In politics, nothing is so absurd as saying, 'I will have no state of siege; anyone can govern with a state of siege,' will do more to keep Italy united, to keep her governments statesmanlike, and to keep her people free, than reams of argument from men less memorable and less potent.—*London Spectator*.

TIGHT LACING.

"Do women lace as much as they once did?" a Chronicle reporter ventured to ask a well-known dressmaker not long since.

"By no means," was the reply. "You have only to compare the fashion-plates of to-day with those of a past generation to see the difference, though the pernicious practice is not without adherents."

"Why don't they lace as much?" asked the audacious reporter.

"For a variety of reasons," was the reply. "In the first place it was uncomfortable, and injurious as well. Many ladies found, that, by sad experience. Then it sent the blood to the head giving the face a painfully high color. From the same reason the hands and feet became swollen, necessitating the use of a larger size shoe, and of shoes than would otherwise have been necessary."

"That was a sore subject, I have no doubt, with the ladies," gallantly remarked the interlocutor.

"It was, indeed."

"Do you suppose that the esthetic craze and the fancy-dress parties had anything to do with the change?"

"Undoubtedly, for it called forth a study of ancient models and classic figures and their drapery. People are beginning to believe that a tiny waist is not the acme of physical perfection, and that the lines of beauty are graceful curves."

"Then I suppose the study of physiology in the schools has helped to do away with a false taste, and the numerous lectures by physicians on hygiene has done much for the enlightenment of the age."

"In a measure, though unfortunately the fashionable world, those who need it most, do not listen to words of warning. They have to learn by experience. But there has been another cause, I think, for the decrease of tight lacing."

"What is that?" eagerly asked the reporter.

"Why, nothing less than a reform in undergarments. 'Simplicity' seems to be the aim. Instead of the number of pieces formerly worn, there are the 'combination garments' which are realizing the idea of underclothing that shall be warm and not cumbersome; that shall fit without constricting or dragging, upon a vital or muscular portion of the frame. The chemise-skin underclothing was a move in the right direction."

"Are many of them worn?"

"Yes, quite a number. Then a great many ladies make themselves waists or corset covers of the skin. They are so warm that a person so clad can go without a wrap."

"Have American women as a rule good figures?"

"I think so; especially when they wear their corsets next to the dress, overall petticoats. That gives a set to the dress without a break in the waist. But, of course, there are the long and lanky, the abhor and the dumpy, to be found in the ranks."

"They must be hard to suit," remarked the reporter.

"Not if they have studied the exigencies of their case," was the reply; "otherwise yes. So much depends upon what a figure has on. The long and the lanky run to stripes, which make them look like sticks of peppermint candy, while the fat ones—oh, dear!—the fat ones!" and the customer broke off to laugh heartily, in which she was joined by the reporter, who laughed without knowing why.

"It is the fat girls," she continued, "who are the hardest to deal with after all. You see one can build up a thin figure, but one can't take anything from a fat one. It's all there, and they always want to wear the lightest, most conspicuous colors, loose flowing draperies, and horizontal trimmings, which measure off their roundness in a striking barrel-hoop fashion. They are crazy for plaids; the larger the better. So you can readily see how care and study of figures are necessary on my part. To keep them from making gues of themselves. And fat old dowagers are my nightmare."

"Really these are revelations. Do you suppose that long dresses will ever regain their prestige?"

"They are being worn more and more for evenings, and corsets decolleté are in vogue. But it is to be hoped that for the same long dresses will never come in again. Still they may be the bustles now worn are certainly a precursor of trains. But I'll tell you something, and that is [the reporter listened most attentively] the crying need of the times is for a better style of garters."

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI. THE Steamship

"PING-ON," Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 21st April, 1883. [312]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NAGASAKI. THE Steamship

"BELGIC," Captain Cameron, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to F. E. FOSTER, Agent. Hongkong, 21st April, 1883. [314]

NOTICE.

M. R. W. R. LOXLEY will Sign Our FIRM per procurator during our temporary absence. SAVILE & Co. Hongkong, 21st April, 1883. [313]

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. J. BRADLEE SMITH, having returned from the Colony, will resume his duties as SECRETARY to the above Company on and from the 23rd instant.

WM. REINERS, Chairman Board of Directors. Hongkong, 21st April, 1883. [315]

HONGKONG RACES, 1883.

NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1883, IN PAMPHLET FORM.

REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" As only a limited number have been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office, No. 7, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 5th March, 1883.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN (LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA.)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.

N.B.—Note the address. THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, Puttinger Street. Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [234]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY. Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality. BOTTLED, FRENCH PRESERVES, FRESH BUTTER AND CHEESE by Every French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. 7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHAMBERLAIN'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY IS GUARANTEED. Consumers are invited to try those carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [479]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

For Louis Adamant's Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Veigeland and Sohn's celebrated OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES. No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

Also, "KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100, in Handsome Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS, MANAGER. Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [28]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murray Pier and Government House, A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and CREST.

The finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [260]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap made of the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [93]

J. AND R. TENNETT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS. Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.

J. COOK, Proprietor. 475]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT. No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

GUEDES & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS. D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS. Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. L. MALLORY, Proprietor. Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [459]

Intimations.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—

THE BASEMENT: Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others. Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR. A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.

ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM. FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suites of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per annum will be entertained by the Directors. Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1883, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed.

1.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED, be increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000 by the issue of 1,000 new shares of \$100 each to be issued at par.

2.—That each of the said new shares be paid for by the following Calls, that is to say, The sum of \$50 shall be paid in respect of each of the said new shares on the 30th September, 1883, and the balance payable in respect of each of the said new shares shall be paid at such times thereafter, and in such sums any one of which shall not exceed \$25, as the Board of Directors of the Company shall think fit.

3.—That the said new shares be offered in the first instance in such manner, and at such times, as the Board shall think expedient to the persons who shall, on the 30th day of June, 1883, be the registered Holders of the old or present shares in the proportion of one new share for every two of the said old or present shares, and accepted, or not, within the time limited for that purpose by the Board, and that any new share, or shares, which shall have been offered in manner aforesaid and not accepted within the time limited for that purpose by the Board, shall be disposed of, and allotted, by the Board at such times, to such persons, at such prices, upon such terms as to the amount of dividend to be paid thereon, or otherwise, and generally in such manner and way in every respect as the Board shall in its discretion direct in the interests of the Company.

4.—That subject and without prejudice to any direction of the Board to the contrary made in pursuance of the immediately preceding resolution, holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be entitled, as from the date of the acceptance thereof within the meaning of Regulation No. 10 of the Articles of Association of the Company, to participate in the dividend for the year 1883 to the extent hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

(a)—They shall not be entitled to receive any part of the dividend distributable in respect of the nine Calendar months ending on the 30th September 1883.

(b)—When and so soon as the dividend for the Three Calendar months ending on the 31st December, 1883, shall have been ascertained and become payable in pursuance of the said Articles of Association, it shall be distributed amongst the holders for the time being of the said old or present shares and the holders for the time being of the said new shares respectively held by them, and the amount of such dividend to be received by the holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be (unless the said new shares respectively shall be fully paid up) estimated, not upon the price of issue, nor upon the current market price of the said new shares, respectively, but upon the amount which shall, at the time that such dividend shall become payable, have been paid by way of call by the holders for the time being of the said new shares respectively.

5.—That the dividend for the year 1884 and every subsequent year shall be distributed amongst the holders for the time being of the said old or present shares and the holders for the time being of the said new shares in proportion to the number of shares respectively held by them, and the amount of such dividend to be received by the holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be (unless the said new shares respectively shall be fully paid up) estimated, not upon the price of the said new shares respectively, but upon the amount which shall, at the time that such last mentioned dividends shall become payable, have been paid by way of call by the holders for the time being of the said new shares respectively.

6.—That the dividend for the year 1885 and every subsequent year shall be distributed amongst the holders for the time being of the said old or present shares and the holders for the time being of the said new shares in proportion to the number of shares respectively held by them, and the amount of such dividend to be received by the holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be (unless the said new shares respectively shall be fully paid up) estimated, not upon the price of the said new shares respectively, but upon the amount which shall, at the time that such last mentioned dividends shall become payable, have been paid by way of call by the holders for the time being of the said new shares respectively.

7.—That the dividend for the year 1886 and every subsequent year

